

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DCI

Some reactions to the
Versailles Summit.



Date

14 June 82

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WESTERN EUROPE: Initial Reactions to the Summit

Public reaction in Western Europe to the summit thus far has been subdued. The media have concentrated on the economic aspects of the meeting. [REDACTED]

Comment: President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Thatcher appear generally satisfied with the results. Mitterrand is pointing with pride at what he regards as movement toward improving the international monetary system and US agreement to intervene in foreign exchange markets, and he will take credit for keeping the lid on a potentially explosive meeting. Thatcher apparently was content with a general statement of support on the Falklands and strong moral backing from the US. On the other hand, Chancellor Schmidt evidently is frustrated and disappointed that the summit leaders were unable to narrow any of the major economic or political policy differences, and he fears East-West policy conflicts will intensify. [REDACTED]

IRAQ-IRAN: Iraqi Peace Offer

The Iraqi Government's offer yesterday of an unconditional cease-fire and a unilateral withdrawal was combined with an appeal for a common Islamic front against Israel. The announcement by the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council omitted any reference to President Saddam Hussein and has led to speculation that he has been removed from office. Saddam also was not mentioned in Iraqi press announcements of the peace offer. [REDACTED]

Comment: Tehran probably recognizes that Baghdad's offer is an attempt to capitalize on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to find a way out of the war. Iran, nonetheless, may be interested in it--especially if reparations are offered--as a way of avoiding the decision of whether to invade Iraq. The removal of Saddam would make a settlement much more likely. Even if he has been removed, the new leadership probably would not make major foreign policy changes, would be dependent on the Gulf states for financial support, and would continue to rely on the USSR as Iraq's major source of arms. [REDACTED]

10 June 1982

INTERNATIONAL: Activities of Black June Terrorists

British officials report that correspondence in possession of the terrorists who shot the Israeli Ambassador and their modus operandi indicate that they are members of the Black June Organization. An extensive hit list found at the residence of the terrorists included Egyptian, Saudi Arabian, Jordanian and PLO targets. The Black June Organization was formed in 1976 by dissident Fatah members who initially concentrated on Syrian targets and later widened their attacks to include PLO--especially Fatah--officials. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Black June has attempted to rescue captured terrorist members in the past and could carry out a kidnapping or hijacking to force the release of the three terrorists being held in London. Although the group also may continue to target individuals on its hit list, its attacks in the past have not come in rapid succession. [REDACTED]

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JAPAN: Suzuki's Reaction to the Summit

Prime Minister Suzuki was generally satisfied with the summit and pleased with the outcome of the bilateral talks. He has indicated, however, that he was disappointed that the US had not made a decision to grant licenses for the Sakhalin oil project. Suzuki also regretted that he was unable to discuss the fishing issue. He had hoped to win assurances that Japanese catch quotas would not be dependent on cooperation with the US in the fishery trade. [REDACTED]

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Comment: Suzuki probably was pleased that the joint communique included a pledge to resist protectionism. Because of his interest in the Third World, Suzuki almost certainly appreciated the pledge to assist developing nations and the positive statement on global negotiations. In addition, the announcement of an interim civil air agreement with the US enabled him to take credit for some forward movement in bilateral relations. [REDACTED]

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